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Yes, parking can be beautiful. For customer and employee, as well as for the company that pays the bill.

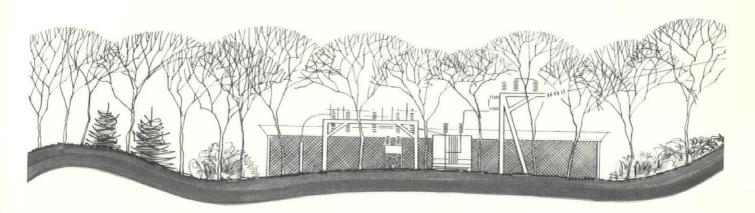
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SLIP INTO SOMETHING COMFORTABLE

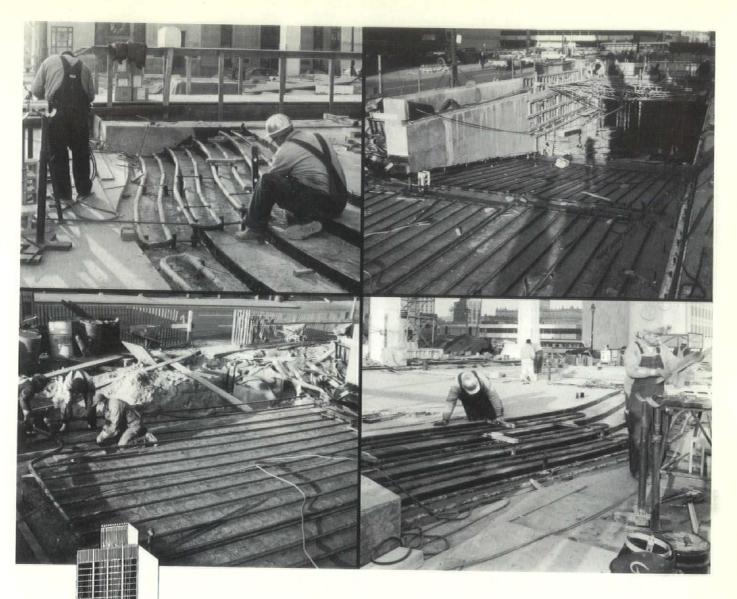
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THE MONTHLY BULLETIN IS PUBLISHED FOR THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS TO ADVANCE THE PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

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EDITORIAL

In this issue of the Monthly Bulletin are presented seven recent industrial projects by Michigan architectural firms.

Because it has become popular to analyze all building projects in the light of our urgent and mounting problems of constructing and maintaining habitable cities and of preserving a balanced and livable countryside, some of our readers will question the relevancy of these projects to resolving the legitimate social, environmental and ecological issues of our day. A careful look at the conditions and processes which have lead to the development of today's industrial architecture reveals circumstances in which the skills, judgement and creativity of the architectural profession have contributed in a significant way to the quality of life of a large segment of our society. The view may provide valuable perspective of our potential to contribute to the successful resolution of other and current issues.

As "author" of this editorial (the quotation marks are to emphasize that the thoughts are drawn from the words and concepts of others) I must ask your tolerance to the repeated references to Albert Kahn. Since his "better ideas" generally preceded those of others in industrial practice, it is convenient to give him more than equal mention.

At the beginning of the century the country was experiencing unprecedented urban expansion, growing global commitment, and startling advances in science and technology. Fundamental shifts in values from those of the small town culture of previous decades to those of a new technocratically-minded middle class society were effecting large scale reform movements. The independent small businessman was declining as

the corporate movement gained strength and stature. The burgeoning industrial economy was relentlessly demanding greater efficiency and productivity as it thrived on an ever ascending spiral of more goods, services and conveniences for all.

As industry searched for more effective ways of doing things, the old-style prison-like factory buildings gave way to brighter, cleaner, more rational working places. Michigan architects played a dominant role in creating and influencing the architecture of industry—they main-

tain that position today.

Before 1900, architects had considered factory design beneath them, and the task generally had been relegated to junior draftsmen. Albert Kahn felt no such compunction. The practical problems encountered appealed to his logical mind. Reconciling himself to the economic necessity of eliminating historical ornament in industrial architecture, he found aesthetic values in the forms engendered by new techniques and functional considerations. In 1905utilizing reinforced concrete, then a new material, and applying steel sash, a novel English designed product-"AK" designed his then unprecedented and now historically significant tenth unit of the Packard Motor Car Company. In that project he defined the basic elements of a formula which produced an exceedingly simple solution to a complex problem-a solution based on an understanding of the possibilities of a revolutionary kind of standardized structure as well as the principles of economic production. This formula was to become a significant contribution to the vocabulary of contemporary architecture. The principles were to be refined and applied by Kahn and by others in literally thousands of structures. They were to deal with a great variety of materials and systems, they would accommodate and incorporate the latest developments in technology, and they would evolve many forms of the combination of utility and beauty.

Speaking in Detroit shortly before his death in 1942, Kahn said: "Industrial architecture is continuing its forward march, contributing not only its share to the general welfare but winning recognition even in the field of art, which I dare say was perhaps the last it hoped for. But who would deny that large expanses of glass, for instance, essential in modern industrial building, have not exterted their influence on everyday building-even in residential work? Or who would question that the entire field of architecture has been influenced by today's common sense solution of factory building?"

For the most part the generation of glass-walled buildings such as "AK" designed have been superceded by a new generation of essentially windowless industrial buildings. New developments in systems of ventilation and lighting have lead to elimination of the old roof monitors and to the introduction of flat roofs. New perspective has been gained on industrial waste and sewage treatment. New technologies in materials handling and automated processing have revolutionized the activities which the buildings house. Intensified desire for more attractive working conditions, increasing sensitivity to community relationships, and growing awareness of the amenities of the natural environment have added new dimensions to the challenge of architects engaged in this demanding and rewarding segment of professional endeavor.

In this connection, Sol King recently wrote:

"In spite of the tremendous benefits man derives from technology, architects cannot afford to ignore its dehumanizing aspects. They must not succumb to overdependence on it in seeking solutions to the problems faced in creating the man-made environment for which they are responsible. An environment must be provided which will stimulate man's drive to explore and to react; an atmosphere must be developed which will foster the goals of all men; and an attitude must be engendered which will give recognition to man's desire for an elemental relationship with nature, even if he is in the midst of urban concentration. In the final analysis, humanizing the industrial environment, inside an doutside, has never been as critically important as it is today."

There are valuable lessons to be gleaned from the no-nonsense design philosophy that pervades the world of industrial architecture. These may have important bearing on our current efforts to create livable cities, provide suitable housing, or whatever. Industrial projects illustrate that a remarkable degree of refinement (aesthetic or other) becomes possible when projects are of gargantuan scope, and when selective repetition from project to project is unabashedly accepted when practical. Industrial buildings offer convincing proof that when one strips away all nonsensical preoccupation with building forms and materials and systems, and concentrates on the most efficient solutions to basic (but not necessarily uncomplicated) problems, the result can be superbly dramatic and beautiful-besides being useful.

The special requirements of industrial building-expansive scope, rapid delivery, economy, flexibility, profitability-demand a special kind of response from the architects, the engineers and the builders engaged in industrial practice. It is no wonder that over the years the creators of industrial architecture pioneered new approaches to architectural practice which have significantly effected the organization and the techniques of the great majority of today's architectural firms. Today's commonly accepted practice of organizing the building "specialists" into effective "project teams" dates back to the early days of Albert Kahn whose "creativity", it is said, "was enhanced by his ability to organize about himself an effective team of creators and administrators -capable of following the work from its conception to its completion." Kahn and his contemporaries (some of whom founded offices

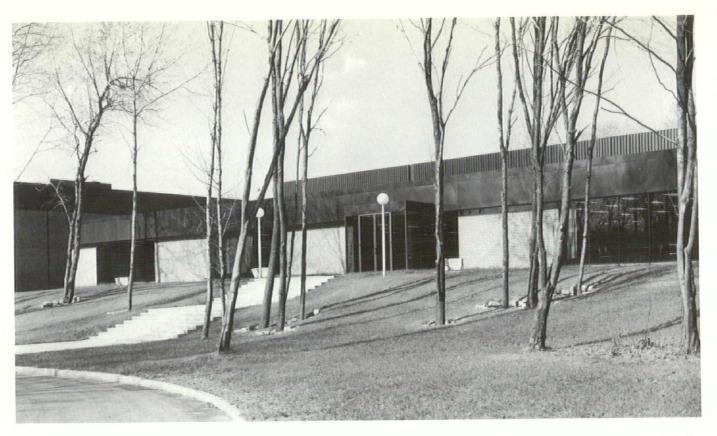
which today still bear their names) initiated techniques for accelerating design and construction programs, for project management, for cost evaluation and control—they introduced advanced management systems into architectural practice to assume effective administrative guidance and continuity-they added an important dimension of responsible business management to the traditional art of architectural practice.

In so doing, they multiplied the opportunities for individual and collective innovation and creativity in the application of the multifarious skills required to resolve complex architectural problems. Their successors have distilled the philosophy and techniques of industrial practice, adding particular emphasis to providing a quality of environment which will continue to contribute to the satisfaction of man's social and psychological, as well as his physical needs.

The development of contemporary industrial architecture coincided with a period of unprecedented change in our dynamic culture. It's architects did not merely reflect change-they had the power to effect change. Their prodigeous accomplishments had a profound and pervasive influence upon the lives of those who worked in the buildings they created, and upon the character and economy of the nation at large. It may be that lessons learned from their accomplishments can provide a firm foundation for the organization, the management, the sensitivity and the inventiveness necessary to meet the new challenges of today's complex society.

The writer, Howard Hakken, is vice president of the Michgian Society of Architects and chairman of the "Monthly Bulletin" policy committee. In practice he is vice president/consulting in the Ann Arbor firm, Property Development Group, Inc.

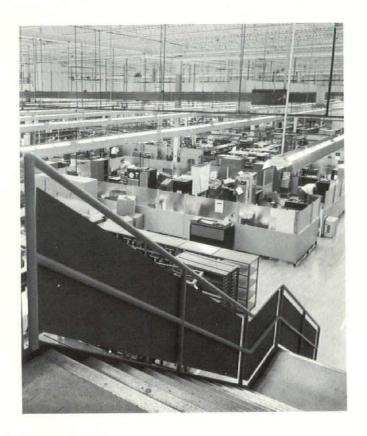
Credits are due to Mr. Sol King, Mr. W. Hawkins Ferry, Dr. Harlan Hatcher, and others, from whose statements and writings the contents of this article were formulated.



Giffels Associates, Inc.

Architects-Engineers-Planners

HONEYWELL, INC. BILLERICA, MASS. Computer Manufacturing Complex



Giffels Associates, Inc. was presented many challenges in the master plan and design assignment from the Electronic Data Processing Division of Honeywell, Inc.

First . . . master plan a manufacturing and administrative complex on a historic and heavily-wooded site at Billerica, Mass., then design the initial units consisting of a 173,500 sq. ft. plant and a 21,600 sq. ft. administration building with a proposed four-fold increase in manufacturing area and a ten-fold increase in support facilities.

The new plant produces mass information storage and retrieval equipment (disk drives) and represents the first facility built by the EDP Division for the manufacturing of computer products. All previous manufacturing and office space had been leased by the

Division.

GA's overall design theme called for the blending of the manufacturing and administrative facilities with the natural beauty of the area. This compatibility was enhanced by the use of earth tones.

Both the manufacturing facility and the administrative building are faced with a warm colored, colonial

type brick.

Aluminum entrances and window areas have dark solar bronze plate glass in keeping with the color theme. In addition, deep fascias on both buildings are covered with metal panels, with a dark brown porcelain enamel finish.

The interior of the facility is in direct contrast to the subdued exterior, and is an expression of the contemporary vitality and modern efficiency of Honeywell. All areas are basically neutral, with bright color accents used in the offices.

The project was judged one of 1970's "Top Ten" plants in the United States by the editors of Modern Manufacturing.



VICKERS DIV., SPERRY RAND CORP., OMAHA, NEBRASKA Hydraulics Manufacturing Plant

The 460,000 sq. ft. plant, designed by Giffels Associates, Inc., is the world's largest for the production of hydraulic components.

One of 11 Vickers manufacturing plants worldwide, it includes the latest in production machinery, materials handling equipment, and supporting facilities. An extensive line of hydraulic pumps, motors and controls is produced at the new plant. Also produced at Omaha are components for marine and ordnance applications.

Fully air conditioned, the facility is provided with such support areas as a full service cafeteria, a modern first aid department, and special meeting areas. Floor space is divided into a 30,000 sq. ft. administration wing and a 430,000 sq. ft. manufacturing area that includes a central warehousing area.

A large inventory of partially-assembled parts will be carried at the plant. Based on known and forecasted quantities for these parts, a 45 foot highrise stacker crane system will be installed.

This automatic storage and retrieval system will be

located at the approximate center of the plant, which is a natural division between the machining operations and the assembly, test, painting, packaging and shipping areas. Plans call for the stacker to be controlled by its own integral computer.

The requirement for a highly flexible machine layout led to an installation of utilities in which mechanical and electrical systems are laid out in a grid with branch connections as required.

Lighting is provided by means of trolley duct with fluorescent 277 volt lamps. Snap-in fixtures assure a high degree of lighting flexibility throughout the plant. Lighting levels vary from 50 foot candles in storage areas to 150 foot candles in machinery areas.

Air, gas, water and process water systems are fed from the basement mechanical room and follow a perimeter route above the main aisles of the plant, providing a grid loop. Branch connections are provided as required. Connections at 40 foot intervals are also provided for future branches.





Albert Kahn Associates, Inc.

Architects and Engineers

DIE & ENGINEERING CENTER CHEVROLET - FLINT MANUFACTURING DIV. GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION FLINT, MICHIGAN

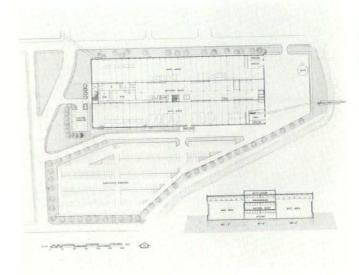
This building, designed to accommodate the design and manufacturing of automotive dies, is located near the central business district of Flint. The sloping site dictated locating the first floor level at the lower elevation for ease of shipping and receiving as well as easy employee entrance from the depressed parking lot.

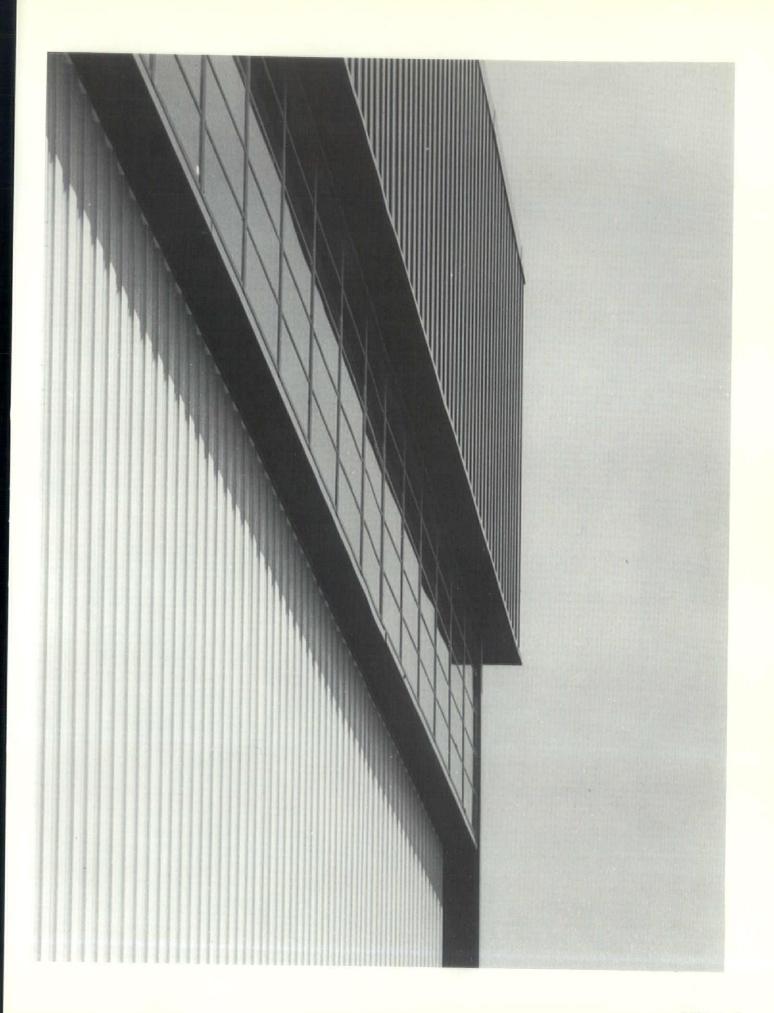
High bay manufacturing spaces flank an enclosed core consisting of the second and third floors extending the entire 700 ft. of the building. The second floor accommodates pattern shops, kitchen and employee dining facilities. Engineering, administration and apprentice training are on the third floor of the core. All floors are served by two banks of escalators.

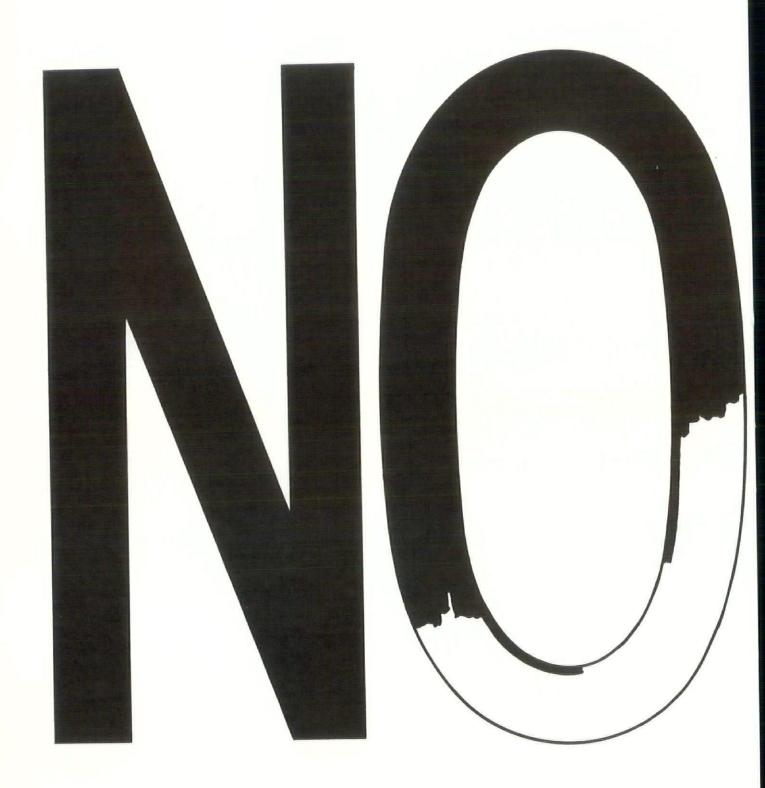
The ordered simplicity of concept, economy of material, careful attention to detail and a disciplined, straightforward structural expression here exemplify the best traditions of industrial architecture.













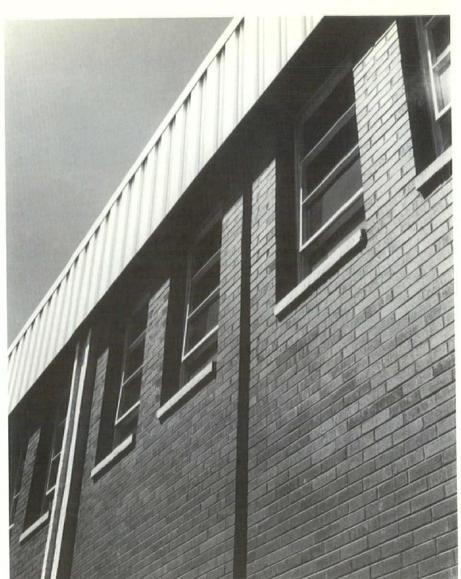
CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO. MANUFACTURING BUILDING DECATOR, ILLINOIS

This plant is designed for assembling, testing and painting earth-moving equipment. Large capacity, heavy duty material systems are required since the products are large and heavy. Six 50-ton cranes, radio-controlled, spanning 100 feet, are operated from the floor. The original plant contained 625,000 square feet. An addition of 75,000 square feet is scheduled for completion during 1970.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO. FABRICATION & ASSEMBLY BUILDING AURORA, ILLINOIS

Completed in 1968, this 2,338,000 square foot plant addition to the existing complex consists of two buildings, a Fabrication Building and an Assembly Building, designed for the production of front end loaders. All of the necessary existing service facilities, such as heating plant, tank farms, etc., were increased in size to accommodate the expansion. A complete crane system was also incorporated throughout both buildings.



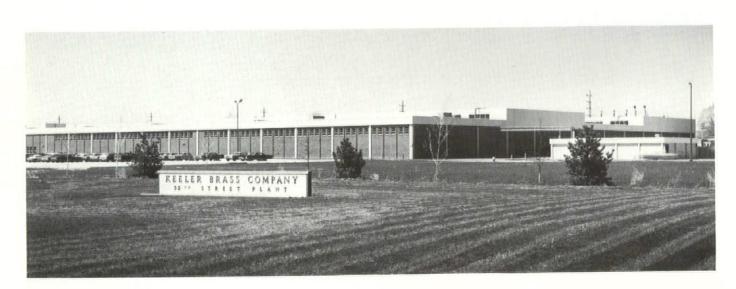


Daverman Associates

Architects, Engineers, Planners

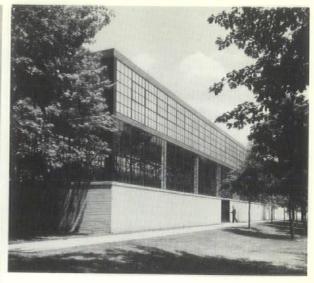
Keeler Brass Factory Building

Industrial building located in the southeast section of Grand Rapids. Total square footage—250,000 ft. The building is used for metal processiing, stamping and includes a small foundry. It is constructed of face brick, block, metal joists and metal deck roofs.

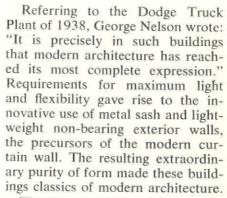






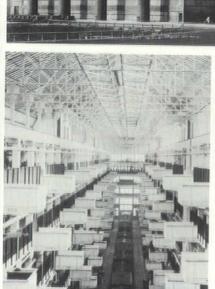


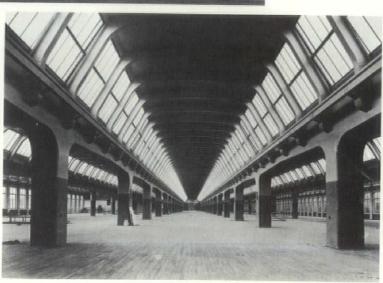
Albert Kahn



The form of industrial building has changed as a result of increasing sophistication of both function and environmental control, yet its evolution as a consequence of structure and function finds expression today as it did in the early years.









NEWS



William S. Quinlan

Quinlan Joins Engineering Group

William S. Quinlan, AIA, has joined O. Germany, Inc. and The P-G Group as director of achitecture.

Formerly assistant technical director for development of the construction systems program of the Detroit Public Schools, Quinlan earned his degree in architectural engineering at the University of Detroit in 1956 and has had graduate study in business administration at the University of Detroit and at Cranbrook Academy. He taught building construction estimating at the Detroit Institute of Technology and is certified as a builders and traders estimator. He has been in private architectural practice and was associated with several local architectural firms.

In his new position, Quinlan is involved in several large modular manufactured housing projects.

New Partnership Announced

A recombination of talent resulting in Savin, Wycoff, Phillips, Inc. Architects, AIA, is announced by Joseph Savin, Richard M. Wycoff and Louis T. Phillips, all formerly of Green & Savin.

The firm's offices are located at 24500 Northerstern Highway, Southfield, in a building recently completed from their own plans.

Outstanding among the projects the three have designed is the Hurstbourne Executive Park and Tówne Square, in Louisville, Kentucky. Scheduled to be completed in 1975, the \$50 million complex of offices, shopping center and apartments contains a total of 1,428 residential units and more than 1.1 million-square-feet of office space. In addition, there will be a plaza of small shops, bank, supermarket, service station and movie theater—a virtually self-contained community with near-by schools and churches.

In the Detroit area, Savin, Wycoff, Phillips have designed the prizewinning Strathmoor, Tower Court and Regency Square Apartments. The Central Park North and Elmwood Park urban renewal areas are dotted with many of their buildings. Southfield Plaza, Merrillwood and the Peerless Industries factory are some examples of their business, commercial and industrial structures.

All three men are graduates of the University of Michigan's College of Architecture and Design and members of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

The University of Michigan Music School, International Business Machines (Rochester, Minn.) and the Idlewild Airport Trans-World Airlines buildings all bear the efforts of Joseph Savin while he was associated with Eero Saarinen & Associates from 1956-1958. While a partner in Green & Savin, Savin was also an Assistant Professor of Architecture at the University of Michigan from 1958-1963. He is a member of Tau Sigma Delta Architectural Honor Society and the Professional Skills Alliance.

Richard Wycoff became an Associate in the firm of Green & Savin in 1963. Prior to this time he was affiliated with Eberle Smith Architects, King & Lewis Architects and Tarapata-MacMahon. A Regents-Alumni Scholarship recipient, Wycoff is a graduate of the University of Michigan School of Architecture. He is a member of Alpha Rho Chi Professional Architectural Fraternity.

Louis Phillips joined Green & Savin in 1961. He gained background in commercial construction while affiliated with Seymour Levine. He received his degree in architecture from the University of Michigan, is a member of Alpha Rho Chi Professional Architectural Fraternity and has been an instructor of architecture at Lawrence Institute of Technology.

Architects and Manufacturers Launch Major Conference and Exposition

Building Team and Systems the Focal Point

With one eye on a rapidly changing construction industry and the other on the emergence of the building team as a dominant influence in the construction industry of the future, the American Institute of Architects and the Producers' Council, in a joint statement, announced plans for a major National Conference and Exposition to serve the non-residential construction market.

It will be held in Detroit's Cobo Hall, June 21-25, 1971, with the Conference running a portion of the first two days. Over 150 exhibits are planned, and a total audience range of 5,000 to 7,000 is anticipated.

In a joint statement, Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, Institute president, and Robert B. Darling, Council president, said the new approach was undertaken after much study and discussion by both organizations. They explained the action as a positive move to accommodate the changes occuring in the construction process and to provide an annual "gathering place" for all members of the building team.

The Conference will deal with subjects such as construction management, single design/construct and turnkey construction, performance specifications, systems and interface problems, labor, and other areas of management affecting the building team.

The Exposition each year will preview the major advances in construction technology. Focal point of the Exposition in Detroit will be a special, carefully screened section

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on systems hardware in non-residential construction (schools, hospitals, commercial structures, etc.).

The present switch in emphasis to the building team—and interest by the architects and manufacturers is perhaps reflected in a recent speech by Hastings at the AIA Nebraska Chapter Fall Seminar. He said:

"The architect five to ten years from now will not be turning out working drawings and specifications, but will be conceptualizing design packages and performance specs so manufacturers can produce systems and sub-systems according to specific needs.

"The Manufacturer will design,

manufacture, deliver and install systems. The construction manager will see to it that everything will come together properly to serve the needs of the people who will use that building."

Invitations to attend the Conference and Exposition will be extended to all architects, including non-AIA members, engineers, contractors, owners, school administrators, hospital administrators, government officials and manufacturers.

Initially, the Conference and Exposition will be held in conjunction with the annual AIA Convention. Later, as it grows, it is expected to assume its own identity and meeting dates. Registration for the Confer-

ence is being handled by Producers' Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Troy Freedom Memorial Competition

The City of Troy, Michigan, announces a single stage competition for the design of a Freedom Memorial to be located focally in its developing Civic Center. Open to all Architects, and Designers who apply from the geographic area of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the competition has the purpose of selecting a winning design for a commemorative memorial "dedicated to all those who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States, while residents of Troy."

Requests for applications: Harold F. Van Dine, Jr., Professional Advisor, Troy Freedom Memorial Competition, 177 W. Big Beaver Road, Troy, Michigan 48084.

Entry applications must be received by March 31, 1971, and judging will take place in the second week of May. The Jury is composed of five professionals as follows: Glen Paulsen, FAIA, Chairman, Dept. of Architecture, Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills; Bruno Leon, Dean, School of Architecture, University of Detroit; Robert Metcalf, chairman, Dept. of Architecture, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Alden Smith, Chairman, Dept. of Art & Art History, Wayne State University, Detroit; Clarence Roy, Principal, Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Landscape Architects & Urban Planners, Ann Arbor.

GLFE Elects New Officers

At the Annual Meeting of the Great Lakes Fabricators and Erectors Association the following officers and directors were elected for the fiscal year beginning May 1, 1971: President A.E. Wetter, Byrne Doors, Inc.; 1st Vice President Michael A. Gaskin, Taylor & Gaskin. Inc.; 2nd Vice President James T. Bernardi, Chapper Iron Works, Inc.; Secretary James R. Moore, Whitehead & Kales Company; Treasurer John F. Burke, Aluminum & Architectural Metals Company, and Directors: M.E. Woodbeck, Overhead Conveyor Company, Im-

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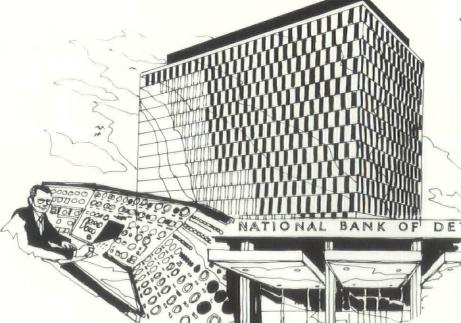
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mediate Past President; N.O. Saulter, Acorn Iron Works, Inc.; Edwin H. Webster, Whitehead & Kales Company; Fred P. Haas, Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Company, Flint; Kip Anderson, Midwest Steel Erection, Inc.

Great Lakes Fabricators and Erectors Association, whose major interest is the expansion of markets for steel building products through technical and educational services, maintains offices at 519 New Center Building, with J. Gardner Martin, Executive Director. The association represents 66 fabricators and erectors of structural steel and manufacturers and erectors of metal building products.

Monthly Bulletin Editor

We are pleased to announce that Herbert J. Iverson, AIA; George H. Richards; and B. Chadwick Walter, 2nd, AIA; have become principals of our firm, Manson, Jackson & Kane, Inc.; Architects; 520 Cherry St., Lansing, Michigan.

Letters

Attention: Miss Ann Stacy, Executive Director Detroit Chapter, AIA Re: Occupancy and Safety Gentlemen:

Pursuant to our discussion, we are seeking the cooperation of architects as follows:

(1) Owner's Occupancy

Various "Standards" are being enacted under the Michigan Occupational Safety Law of which the following are examples (copies enclosed):

Part 2 Floor and Wall Openings and Stairways

Part 6 Fire Prevention and Protection (Owner's occupancy of new buildings or buildings under repair, exists, doors, steps, ramps, piers, towers, escalators, etc.)

The A.I.A. General Conditions and Contract Documents grant Owner the right to occupy, but unless buildings meet safety requirements such occupancy may expose the Owners to new liabilities. Architects should *plan* details of buildings to conform to safety standards.

Architects should be on the mailing list and receive copies of the Occupancy Safety Law, and all Standards from:

Michigan Department of Labor

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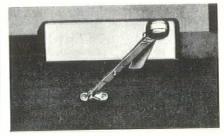
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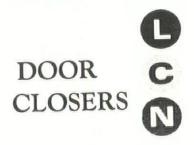
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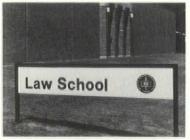
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Bureau of Safety and Regulations Occupational Safety Division 300 E. Michigan Avenue Lansing, Michigan 48913 (2) Reinforcing Bars For Roof and Floor Openings

Each contractor or employer is responsible for the safety of its employees during construction under the onstruction Safety Act.

Roof and floor openings cause needless deaths and serious injuries. Contractors' protection, such as, safety rails, barricades, and secured coverings, are often disturbed or removed. To eliminate the threat of death, to reduce the extent of injury, and to protect the completed or occupied building from tomorrow's crimes including burglaries, architects could plan, design and detail appropriate reinforcing bars in such openings similar to the enclosed drawing. Thickness of reinforcing bars depends on whether the bars remain in place as protection against burglary, or are cut off to allow installation of equipment.

In addition to the reinforcing bars, it will still be necessary for contractors to *cover* the openings, install guard rails, etc. We are experimenting with method set forth in the enclosed picture (2" x 6" and 2" x 4" framing, covered with visqueen with steel bands nailed on all sides of the framing to the wood nailer framing).

Architects should be familiar with and obtain copies of the Construction Safety Act, and "Rules" from: Department of Labor Construction Safety Commission

Construction Safety Commission Bureau of Safety and Regulation 300 E Michigan Avenue Lansing, Michigan 48926 Very truly yours, DARIN & ARMSTRONG, INC. M. McGinn

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CALENDAR

August 5, 6, 7

March 17 Council of Educational Facility Planners Educational Workshop. Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Floyd G. Parker, Chairman.

April 24 CEP Seminar. Carl Tschappat and Paul Farrell will continue the first seminar entitled: "Real Estate Devel-

opment Financing & Taxation"

June 20-24 National AIA Convention, Detroit, Michigan

Mid-Summer Conference, Grand Hotel

Mackinac Island
September 11 MSA Annual Meeting, Lansing, Michi-

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